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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/815,764	04/02/2004	Ariel Peled	27655	9948
7590 Martin D. Moynihan PRTSL, Inc. P.O. Box 16446 Arlington, VA 22215				
			EXAMINER AHLUWALIA, NAVNEET K	
			ART UNIT 2166	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 04/17/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/815,764

Applicant(s)

PELED ET AL.

Examiner

NAVNEET K. AHLUWALIA

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2166

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 March 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40, 49-59, 61 and 62 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40, 49-59, 61 and 62 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB-08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 03/03/2008 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Claims 1 – 40, 49 – 59, 61 and 62 are pending in this Office Action. After a further search and a thorough examination of the present application, claims 1 – 40, 49 – 59, 61 and 62 remain rejected.
3. Applicant's arguments filed with respect to claims 1 – 40, 49 – 59, 61 and 62 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

First, Applicant argues that there is no teaching in Singh Provisional 60/416,306 of the canonical representations..

In response to Applicant's argument, the Examiner respectfully disagrees as the Singh Provisional 60/416,306 on page 2 gives support for transforming into canonical form.

It cites “ No competitors are doing as of today through a mapping solution. What people have is either a Hard coded programming language approach where they transform exactly what they need and write it in a program, or rely on tools like BC4J or XSQL to give a canonical format which requires another set of transformation to reach to the end of goal of a standard based XML representation” .

Thus the canonical representations and transformations are supported and disclosed by Singh Provisional and the Singh reference used in the rejection as well.

Second, *Applicant argues that there is no teaching of taking phrases and reducing them to canonical form and comparing with incoming data...*

In response to Applicant's argument, the Examiner respectfully disagrees as the Singh Provisional 60/416,306 on page 2 gives support for transforming into canonical form and the rejection made to claim 1 is a rejection from a combination of two references Zuk and Singh. Furthermore, Zuk in combination with Singh discloses the transforming the phrases into canonical form and then comparing the data. Furthermore, no where in claim 1 is there support for the argument of information being compared.

Other claims recite the same subject matter and for the same reasons as cited above the rejection is maintained.

Hence, Applicant's arguments do not distinguish the claimed invention over the prior art of record. In light of the foregoing arguments, the 103 rejections are sustained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 1 – 40, 49 – 59, 61 and 62 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zuk et al. ('Zuk' herein after) (US 2003/0154399 A1) further in view of Veshall Singh ('Singh' herein after) (US 2004/0068526 A1).

With respect to claim 1,

Zuk discloses a method for detecting an information item within an information sequence obtained from a digital medium, said information item comprising any one of a

specified set of prestored information items, comprising: transforming each of said set of prestored information items from a first representation format into a respective canonical representation of said first representation format, in accordance with a predetermined transformation format (paragraphs 0004 and 0009, Zuk); transforming said information sequence obtained from said digital medium, into said canonical representation in accordance with said transformation format said predetermined transformation format being preservative of meaning (paragraph 0010, Zuk); determining the presence of one or more of said prestored information items within said transformed information sequence, utilizing said respective representation (paragraphs 0024 – 0025, Zuk).

Zuk does not disclose the canonical representation of the information explicitly as claimed.

Singh however teaches the canonical representation of the information (paragraphs 6 – 7, Singh).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of data processing at the time of the present invention to combine the teachings of cited references because both inventions are in the same field of invention, namely information storage and identification. The predefined format of Singh's method would enhance the method of Zuk by transforming information into a predefined format which would be good for storage and retrieval since the information stays the same (paragraphs 6 – 7, Singh).

Claims 2 – 40 are rejected under the same rationale as claim 1. For reference citations please see below.

With respect to claim 2,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, further comprising storing said representations in a database (Figure 2, Zuk).

With respect to claim 3,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, further comprising sorting said representations into a sorted list (paragraph 0047 and Figure 2, Zuk).

With respect to claim 4,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 3, wherein said sorting is in accordance with a tree sorting algorithm (paragraph 0047 and Figure 2, Zuk).

With respect to claim 5,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein said information item comprises a single word (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 6,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein said information item comprises a sequence of words (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 7,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein said information item comprises a delimited sequence of sub-items (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 8,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 7, wherein each of said sub-items comprises a sequence of alphanumeric characters (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 9,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein a type of said information item comprises one of a group of types comprising: a word, a phrase, a number, a credit-card number, a social security number, a name, an address, an email address, and an account number (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 10,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein said information sequence is provided over a digital traffic channel (Figure 2, Zuk).

With respect to claim 11,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 10, wherein said digital traffic channel comprises one of a group of channels comprising: email, instant

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messaging, peer-to-peer network, fax, and a local area network (Figure 2, Zuk).

With respect to claim 12,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein said information sequence comprises the body of an email (paragraph 0035, Zuk).

With respect to claim 13,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein said information sequence comprises an email attachment (paragraphs 0035 and 0123, Zuk).

With respect to claim 14,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, further comprising retrieving said information sequence from a digital storage medium (Figure 4, Zuk).

With respect to claim 15,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 18, wherein said digital storage medium comprises a digital cache memory (Figure 4, Zuk).

With respect to claim 16,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein said representation depends only on the textual and numeric content of the information item

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(paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 17,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein said transforming into a canonical representation comprises Unicode encoding (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 18,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein said transforming into a canonical representation comprises converting all characters to upper-case characters or to lower-case characters (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 19,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein said transforming into a canonical representation comprises encoding an information item into a numeric representation (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 20,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, further comprising applying a first hashing function to said representations (paragraph 0093, Zuk).

With respect to claim 21,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein said information sequence comprises sub-sequences (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 22,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 21, wherein said sub-sequences are separated by delimiters (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 23,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 22 wherein said sub-sequences separated by delimiters are any of: words; names, and numbers (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 24,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 23, further comprising scanning said information sequence to identify said sub-sequences (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 25,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 24, and said determining is performed by matching said information item to an ordered series of said sub-sequences (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 26,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, further comprising applying a policy upon the detection of said information item in said information sequence (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 27,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 26, wherein said policy is a security policy, said security policy comprises at least one of the following group of security policies: blocking said transmission, logging a record of said detection and detection details, and reporting said detection and detection details (paragraph 0117, Zuk).

With respect to claim 28,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 26, wherein said information items are divided into sets, and wherein said security policy depends on the number of detected information items that belong to the same set (paragraphs 0117 – 0119, Zuk).

With respect to claim 29,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 28 wherein each of said sets comprises information items associated with a single individual (paragraphs 0054 –

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0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 30,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein said information item comprises a sequence of sub-items (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 31,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 30, wherein said sub-items are separated by delimiters (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 32,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 30, wherein a sub-item comprises one of a group comprising: a word, a number, and a character string (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 33,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 30, wherein said determining comprises using a state machine operable to detect said sequence of delimited sub-items within said information sequence (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 34,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 30, wherein said transforming comprises: applying a first hashing function to assign a respective preliminary hash value to each sub-item within said information item and applying a second hashing function to assigning a global hash value to said information item based on said preliminary hash values of said sub-items (paragraphs 0093 – 0095, Zuk).

With respect to claim 35,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 34, wherein said information sequence comprises sub-sequences, and wherein said determining comprises: applying said first hashing function to assign a respective preliminary hash value to each of said sub-sequences, applying said second hashing function to at least one of said preliminary hash values to assign a global hash value to said at least one of said sub-sequences and comparing said global hash value to hash values of said sub-sequences (paragraphs 0093 – 0095, Zuk).

With respect to claim 36,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 35, wherein said sub-sequences comprise one of a group comprising: a word, a number, and a character string (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 37,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 35, wherein said sub-sequences comprise a plurality of ordered combinations of sub-sequences within said data sequence (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 38,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 36, wherein said sub-sequences comprise a plurality of combinations of sub-sequences within said data sequence (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 39,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 38, wherein said second hash function is invariant to reordering of at least two of said sub-sequences (paragraph 0092, Zuk).

With respect to claim 40,

Zuk as modified discloses a method according to claim 39 further comprising checking whether a delimited segment was previously stored, and continuing said detection process only if a current delimited segment was previously stored (Figure 6, Zuk).

With respect to claim 49,

Zuk discloses an apparatus for detecting an information item within an information sequence, said information item being any one of a specified set of data items, comprising: a preprocessor, for transforming said information item into a canonical representation said transformation being preservative of meaning in accordance with a canonical transformation format (paragraphs 0004 and 0009, Zuk); and a scanner, for scanning said information sequence to identify sub-sequences (paragraph 0010, Zuk); and a comparator associated with said preprocessor and said scanner, for comparing said canonical representation to said sub-sequences to determine the presence of said specified information item within said information sequence (paragraphs 0024 – 0025, Zuk).

Zuk does not disclose the canonical representation of the information explicitly as claimed.

Singh however teaches the canonical representation of the information (paragraphs 6 – 7, Singh).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of data processing at the time of the present invention to combine the teachings of cited references because both inventions are in the same field of invention, namely information storage and identification. The predefined format of Singh's method would enhance the method of Zuk by transforming information into a predefined format which would be good for storage and retrieval since the information stays the same (paragraphs 6 – 7, Singh).

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Claims 50 – 61 are rejected under the same rationale as claim 49. For reference citations please see below.

With respect to claim 50,

Zuk as modified discloses an apparatus for detecting a specified information item within an information sequence according to claim 49, further comprising a user interface for inputting said information items (paragraph 0117, Zuk).

With respect to claim 51,

Zuk as modified discloses an apparatus for detecting a specified information item within an information sequence according to claim 49, wherein said scanner is further operable to transform said information sequence in accordance with said canonical transformation format (paragraphs 0024 – 0025, Zuk).

With respect to claim 52,

Zuk as modified discloses an apparatus for detecting a specified information item within an information sequence according to claim 49, wherein said scanner is further operable to transform said sub-sequences in accordance with said canonical transformation format (paragraphs 0024 – 0025, Zuk).

With respect to claim 53,

Zuk as modified discloses an apparatus for detecting a specified information item within an information sequence according to claim 49, further comprising a database for storing a representation of each data item of said set (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 54,

Zuk as modified discloses an apparatus for detecting a specified information item within an information sequence according to claim 49, wherein said information sequence is obtained from a digital medium (Figure 4, Zuk).

With respect to claim 55,

Zuk as modified discloses an apparatus for detecting a specified information item within an information sequence according to claim 49, further comprising a sorter, for forming a sorted list of the respective representations of set of data items (paragraph 0047 and Figure 2, Zuk).

With respect to claim 56,

Zuk as modified discloses an apparatus for detecting a specified information item within an information sequence according to claim 49, wherein a type of said information item comprises one of a group of types comprising: a word, a phrase, a number, a credit-card number, a social security number, a name, an address, an email address, and an account number (paragraphs 0054 – 0055, Zuk).

With respect to claim 57,

Zuk as modified discloses an apparatus for detecting a specified information item within an information sequence according to claim 49, wherein said information sequence is provided over a digital traffic channel (Figure 2, Zuk).

With respect to claim 58,

Zuk as modified discloses an apparatus for detecting a specified information item within an information sequence according to claim 49, further comprising retrieving said information sequence from a digital storage medium (Figure 2, Zuk).

With respect to claim 59,

Zuk as modified discloses an apparatus for detecting a specified information item within an information sequence according to claim 58, wherein said digital storage medium comprises digital storage medium within a proxy server (paragraphs 0016 – 0017, Zuk).

With respect to claim 61,

Zuk as modified discloses an apparatus for detecting a specified information item within an information sequence according to claim 49, wherein said encoding function comprises a hashing function (paragraph 0092, Zuk).

With respect to claim 62,

Zuk discloses a method according to claim 2, wherein said transforming said representation and storage of said information items comprises: a) assigning a hash value to each delimited segment within said information item (paragraphs 0004 and 0009, Zuk); b) assigning a hash value for said information item based on said hashes assigned to delimited segments within said information item (paragraphs 0092 – 0095, Zuk); c) storing said hash values evaluated in step a) and step b) above (paragraphs 0092 – 0095, Zuk); and wherein detecting said information items within said digital medium comprises: d) assigning a hash value to each delimited segment within said digital medium utilizing the same hash function used in step a) above (paragraphs 0093 – 0095, Zuk); e) assigning a hash value for sequences of delimited segments utilizing the same hash function used in step b) above, said sequences being of pluralities of possible numbers of delimited segments within said information items (paragraphs 0092 – 0094, Zuk); f) comparing the hashes values evaluated in step e) above with said hash values stored in step e) above (paragraphs 0092 – 0095, Zuk).

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Navneet K. Ahluwalia whose telephone number is 571-272-5636.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alam T. Hosain can be reached on 571-272-3978. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Navneet K. Ahluwalia/
Examiner, Art Unit 2166

Dated: 04/14/2008

/Hosain T Alam/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2166